

Prices and Prospects.

COKE MARKET IS STRONGER AND SPOT
FURNACE MARKED UP 25 CENTS A TON

Little Free Coke Available
and Some Hoarding
Suspected, Yet

FURNACES ARE WELL PROVIDED

No Inquiry for Contract Coke and the
Market is Nominal; No Prospect
of Decreased Consumption; Spot
Foundry Sells 25 Cents Ton Less.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—On the whole the coke market is a shade stronger than a week ago. Car supply Friday and Saturday of last week was decidedly poor, being estimated in some quarters at not over about 50% of requirements, but it has been better thus far this week. The sharp cold snap has not developed its full influence as yet with respect to car supplies, and operators fear a poorer end to the week than the beginning has been. There is probably very little free coke available for spot shipment and such as there is the holders are disposed to keep for any acute scarcity that may develop. At times in the past few days it has been difficult if not impossible to pick up any real standard furnace coke at \$3.25, the minimum asking price being \$3.50, while at other times there have been limited offerings at \$3.25 or possibly a shade less. At this writing the spot furnace coke market seems to be fairly represented by a quotation of \$3.25 to \$3.50, or 25 cents higher than quoted a week ago.

It has become evident to coke operators that the furnaces have been better provided with coke than was assumed. The furnaces evidently feared a great deal of trouble this winter and made all the effort possible to accumulate reserves. While they may not have accumulated a great deal there have been cases of shipments of coke being interrupted without developing the expected load complaint from the furnace. One or two recent instances are reported of furnaces asking for a suspension of shipments for a day or two at a time.

There is no inquiry to speak of for contract furnace coke, and the market continues to be practically nominal. All interest centers around deliveries in the next few weeks, or until milder weather is assured. There is no prospect of coke becoming even plentiful then, as shortages of labor are naturally to be expected when outdoor work is resumed. As to the consumption, there is not the least possibility of its decreasing for many months, at the earliest. The steel mills are finding themselves even more overbilled than they thought, now that they have had more time to go over their books. With more favorable weather the blast furnaces are likely to do better as to tonnage outputs, and this change is usually accompanied by an increase in their coke consumption.

The market for spot foundry coke has become more nominal, and fancy prices are much less frequently paid, so that the market as a whole can be quoted at 25 cents less than a week ago. Just at this time spot furnace coke is quoted 25 cents higher. The spread between the two descriptions of coke in recent weeks has been altogether abnormal. Market quotations follow, practically nominal as to contracts.

Contract furnace \$3.25-\$3.50
Furnace, first half \$3.25-\$3.50
Furnace, year \$3.25-\$3.50
Prompt foundry \$3.25-\$4.25
Contract foundry \$3.25-\$3.75

The pig iron market continues practically stagnant. There is hardly any inquiry and consumers, when approached by pig iron salesmen, are disposed to evince surprise that they should even be suspected of requiring any pig iron in the near future. The metal attitude is evidently one of relief after the period of sharply advancing pig iron prices and a disposition to make the most of the present quietness, to see if perhaps the furnaces may not weaken. It is a waiting game on both sides, in other words, such as is played regularly at intervals in the pig iron market. Quotations are unchanged as follows:

Bessemer \$2.00
Bessemer \$18.00-\$18.50
Malleable \$18.00-\$18.50
Pig iron \$18.00-\$18.50
Gray forge \$18.00-\$18.50

These prices are f.o.b. Valley furnace, prices delivered at Pittsburgh being higher by the amount of freight.

STRIKE SETTLED

Three Hundred Miners at Elizabethtown
Return to Work.

The strike of 300 miners at the Little Coal & Coke Company at Elizabethtown was settled yesterday with the understanding that the men were to return to work today.

The company agreed to practically all of the demands of the men.

Hazel Mine Sold.

Hazel mine, formerly owned and operated by the Pittsburgh-Minneapolis Company near Connellsville, has been purchased by Pittsburgh parties headed by A. M. Marion and has resumed operations.

Big Chemical Plant.

Work will be started shortly on a \$1,000,000 plant at Sistersville, W. Va., for the Caldwell Chemical Company, Evansville, Ind. The plant will be started shortly on a \$1,000,000 plant at Sistersville, W. Va., for the Caldwell Chemical Company, Evansville, Ind.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 5, 1916.			WEEK ENDING JAN. 22, 1916.		
	DISTRICT.	OVENS.	IN.	OUT.	TONS.	
Connellsville,	21,403	18,312	3,134	228,282	21,193	18,234
Lower Connellsville,	17,621	15,663	1,978	201,000	17,525	15,154
Totals,	39,024	33,985	5,112	430,282	39,018	33,388
					5,330	112,816
FURNACE OVENS						
Connellsville,	17,365	15,163	2,202	187,187	15,365	15,072
Lower Connellsville,	5,552	5,021	531	61,000	5,552	4,980
Totals,	22,917	20,184	2,733	251,187	22,017	20,058
					2,850	255,576
MANUFACTURERS OVENS						
Connellsville,	1,628	3,179	0.10	40,705	1,128	3,162
Lower Connellsville,	1,600	3,022	1,447	110,000	1,173	1,505
Totals,	16,007	13,701	2,300	151,000	10,101	4,610
					2,371	187,010
SHIPMENTS.						
To Pittsburgh,				3,057	CARS.	1,038
To Points West of Pittsburgh,				8,002	CARS.	2,270
To Points East of the Region,				1,270	CARS.	1,312
Totals,				11,329	CARS.	4,620

OPERATORS REFUSE
TO GRANT THE WAGE
AND OTHER DEMANDS

Offers to Renew the Present
Scale is Rejected by
Workers.

CONFERENCE WILL CONTINUE

To Discuss the Various Demands and
Will Probably Refer the Questions
at Issue to Sub-Committees for Con-
sideration; Daily Sessions to be Held

J. V. THOMPSON GIVES
BAIL IN FEDERAL COURT

J. V. Thompson of Connellsville is One of the Men Who Purchases Securities for Uniontown Banker.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—As the federal grand jury in connection with the closing of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., of which he was president, appeared in court today and gave bail for \$10,000.

The cases are scheduled for trial May 1.

Mr. Thompson was accompanied to Pittsburgh by F. J. Judge, Robert E. Lunt, W. C. McLean and a number of other friends and went to the office of C. H. Lewellen, collector of internal revenue, where they remained until the bond was prepared. They then went before J. W. Clark, clerk of the court, in whose office the details were completed.

The bond was signed by Mr. Thompson, F. J. Judge, Robert E. Lunt, W. C. McLean, P. J. Reagan and Major D. B. Dugger. Mr. Thompson is a Connellsville banker and has not been away from his two and three-story brick business block and dwelling situated at Pittsburg and Penna. street, Connellsville. The property is unincor- porated and assessed at \$15,000. The other sureties are business men of Fayette county.

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ALL INDUSTRIAL DISADVANTAGES WILL BE STUDIED

By the Federal Trade Commission With a View to Removal.

TOPROMOTE INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Through a Knowledge of Conditions Prevailing in Various Trades is the Object Sought, an Illustration of the Method to be Used and Its Results.

In order to intelligently co-operate with organizations and individuals laboring under industrial disadvantages the Federal Trade Commission is preparing to make an industrial survey supplementary thereto a schedule of questions relating to industries as they are grouped is to be submitted to manufacturers in a wide variety of lines.

In explanation of the plan Edward N. Hurley, vice president of the commission said in a New York address a few days ago that the information will be given to the products which put industries in manufacture their annual sales the capital invested in other principal items such as depreciation provisions etc. This data will be compiled by industry and the results sent to each company engaged in that particular line. This will give every man in the business an opportunity to know whether the industry he is engaged in is in a healthy condition. It is an industry with large capital is showing no earning power that industry either is not well managed or the production exceeds the demand. Knowledge of existing conditions will prevent others from entering the business or unprofitably investing additional capital where over production already exists. The industry where conditions are unsatisfactory will receive particular attention and the real causes of the conditions will be ascertained.

The commission already has made a survey of a typical manufacturing industry—an industry which is well and favorably known and sells its product in every state in the Union. Figures received covering the year 1915 showed that 27 of the large manufacturers all shipping over \$100,000 worth of products a year with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,000,000 bonds and an indebtedness of \$3,500,000 and total sales of \$3,500,000 had a net income of only \$6,000 which is 3 1/2% of the capital stock.

This is said Mr. Hurley does not indicate a very profitable business. The most striking feature which appeared however was the fact that these concerns with a total investment of about twelve and a half million dollars and net sales of eight and a half million charged off only \$60,000 for depreciation. Furthermore this amount was charged off by twelve of the 27 concerns which represented an investment of four and a half million dollars and sales of four million dollars. The other 15 concerns in the investment of eight million dollars and sales of four and a half million dollars did not charge off one penny for depreciation. This example is typical of other industries. Similar conditions have existed in many lines for years.

In tabulating the data for these large and successful corporations in the United States comprising all the corporations doing a business of \$100,000 a year or over it was found that out of a total of 68,000,000 charged off no depreciation whatever. Some of them may have included this in other items but the large majority appear clearly to have made no allowance whatever for depreciation. Does this not demonstrate the need of a most thorough study of our industries as a basis for remedying these conditions? Does it not also show the necessity for better accounting methods and business practice?

Crude Coal as Smelter Fuel. A new method of utilizing coal in competition with oil fuel is being tried in smelters at Vancouver, British Columbia. Those conducting the experiments claim that coke coal can be supplied to steam producing furnaces by the same method that oil is utilized. It is claimed that seven tons of copper can be smelted with one ton of coal by this process, whereas formerly the ratio was a ton of coal to a ton of ore.

STEEL CORPORATION WILL BUILD BY-PRODUCT OVENS

Biggest Plant in the World is Planned for the Pittsburgh District, To Total 1,500 Ovens.

One of the most important improvements planned for the Pittsburgh district by the United States Steel Corporation in years will be started this spring when a ground will be broken near Clifton for the first block of 150 product coke ovens in a group that eventually will be the largest of its kind in the world.

For some months agents for the corporation have been at work getting options on leasing purchases for land. There will be seven or hundred acres in continuity sufficient to provide room for 1,500 by-product coke ovens. The plan will not only be the largest in the world but will make more by-products than any combination of ovens elsewhere in the district. On the basis of approximately \$10,000 per oven the total cost will run close to \$15,000,000.

Plans for the first block of the plant is understood, call for 344 ovens and the adjuncts necessary for producing benzol, toluol, phenol and other important products.

The plant will be gradually completed. Sufficient coke supply will be provided the nearly three score blast furnaces of the corporation subsidiary companies in the Pittsburgh district. Detailed plans of the works are expected to come from New York in a short time.

To build the works will require a large force of experienced workmen and it will be plentiful this winter. The shortage has not yet affected the mills in the district but the fact that the steel is expected to be plentiful for work at any of the plants gives the mills a strong incentive to get on with the work.

It is possible a similar coke plant will be built at Uniontown this spring. It is not known as yet when the work will be decided.

HOW COMPENSATION WORKS

Advantage in First Case Shows How Benefits Will Be Distributed.

The first fatality incident occurring in coal mines of Western Pennsylvania since the law became effective recently illustrates the methods of the organization and the benefits to be derived from the Workers' Compensation Act.

An employee of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company in Cambria county was killed, leaving a widow and eight children, the oldest being 14 years and the oldest eight months.

Under the provisions of the law his widow will receive \$100 per week for the first 300 weeks. After that there will be a gradually decreasing scale until \$10 per week is reached.

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P. & O. Wants More Cars. A new heavy duty truck for the construction industry has been introduced by the P. & O. Motor Car Co.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916.

Total Ovens	Bl. St.	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P.O. Address
200	200	Arm.	W. I. Rail. Co.	New York N.Y.
80	80	Penn Coke Co.		Uniontown
250	240	Adelaido	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
866	866	Alv. ton	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
182	182	Alv. ton	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Greensburg
152	152	Beth.	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Beth.	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Greensburg
120	120	Boyer	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Buck. ave	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Bush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
282	282	Catu. nel	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Cen. al	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
150	150	Cen. al	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Greensburg
180	180	Cle.	Cle. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Con. root	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Cont. nent. 1	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
326	326	Cont. nent. 2	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Cont. nent. 3	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Dav. ton	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
338	338	Dav. ton	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Dext. n.	Cincinnati Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
281	185	Doro. n.	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Elli. No. 1	Wh. Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elli. both	U. I. Connellsville Coke Co.	New York N.Y.
100	100	Ell. Hill	W. J. Rail. Co.	New York N.Y.
121	121	Ell. Hill	Clif. Coke Co.	Uniontown
116	116	G. ac.	W. J. Rail. Co.	New York N.Y.
124	124	G. ac.	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
140	140	G. ac.	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	H. d. No. 1	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	H. d. No. 2	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
8	8	H. d. No. 3	Samuel J. Iohr.	Pittsburgh
95	95	H. d. No. 4	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
148	148	H. d. No. 5	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
42	42	H. d. No. 6	Shannon Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	250	H. d. No. 7	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
806	806	H. d. No. 8	Wh. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
470	470	H. d. No. 9	U. I. Connellsville Coke Co.	New York N.Y.
48	48	H. d. No. 10	W. J. Rail. Co.	New York N.Y.
300	300	H. d. No. 11	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 12	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	350	H. d. No. 13	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
82	82	H. d. No. 14	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
32	32	H. d. No. 15	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Scottsdale
40	40	H. d. No. 16	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	400	H. d. No. 17	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	H. d. No. 18	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	H. d. No. 19	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	H. d. No. 20	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	H. d. No. 21	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
92	92	H. d. No. 22	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 23	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 24	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 25	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 26	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	H. d. No. 27	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
110	110	H. d. No. 28	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
348	348	H. d. No. 29	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	South Fayette
348	348	H. d. No. 30	Shorey	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 31	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 32	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 33	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 34	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 35	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 36	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 37	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 38	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 39	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 40	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 41	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 42	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 43	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 44	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 45	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 46	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 47	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 48	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 49	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 50	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 51	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 52	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 53	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 54	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 55	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 56	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 57	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 58	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 59	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 60	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 61	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 62	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 63	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	H. d. No. 64	H. C. Tr. Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200</td				

SOUNDNESS OF THE STATE INSURANCE FUND IS ASSURED

Premium Income Will Provide for All the Risks Assumed.

YEARLY DIVIDEND IN SIGHT

The West Virginia Plan Failed Because the Rate Fixed by the Legislature Was Too Low, Framers of Law Hope Profit by Experience

The financial soundness of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund is definitely assured within the first month of its existence. Albert E. Allen, assistant manager, asserts in a public statement, setting forth the operation of the fund to date, "At nearly every class of risk is represented among the 2,000 policies issued with a preponderance of (excellent) good risks." The prediction that the State Fund would be the summing ground for underwriting risks has been completely disproved by the actual experience of the fund.

The premium income for 1916 will undoubtedly exceed one million dollars. More than 2,000 employers from all sections of Pennsylvania have insured their liability in the State Fund, and at the present time the premium income is approximately \$700,000 with which to pay claims. That amount more than represents what actuaries have decided from past experience to be adequate to meet all claims, according to the classes of employment the separate policies cover.

A stock company having written a proportionate amount of business would have approximately \$778,000 of premium income because the State Fund may write insurance at 30% of the rates allowed stock companies.

But the stock company figures on using only 50% of the \$778,000 for the actual payment of claims. The other 42% goes for overhead charges, agents and brokers' commissions and for profits.

Thus the stock company would have approximately \$447,000 to pay claims from \$778,000 of premium income. On the other hand, the State Fund has \$700,000 with which to meet the same claims that the stock company would pay out of approximately \$417,000.

This condition in favor of the State Fund is due to the fact that the legislature appropriated funds to pay all operating expenses of the State Fund except the payment of claims within the amount stock companies do not adequately shows why the State Fund will be able to return to its subscribers at the end of the year surpluses.

Catastrophes cannot impair the financial stability of the Fund. The catastrophe hazard has been insured in excess of \$30,000. But means that any single catastrophe in which employees were killed or injured to create claims of say \$150,000 against the State Fund, every dollar in excess of \$50,000 for those claims would be paid from other sources than from the revenues of the State Fund.

The soundness and security of the State Fund can be accepted as definitely established. Unsuccessful insurance funds operated by one or two other states are cited as examples of the failure of state insurance although the cases are not very parallel with Pennsylvania.

The West Virginia State Fund became bankrupt because it was compelled by the legislature to charge a rate not to exceed \$1.00 per man hundred dollars of annual payroll even for the most hazardous risks. Experience has proved the West Virginia rate to be inadequate especially in a coal mining state.

The Pennsylvania State Fund is one of the most recent to be established and its creators have had the benefit of the experience of other states. By way of contract with the West Virginia State Fund, the New York State Fund has joined in one which is paid a premium of 20%. The premium is advanced against the State Fund as that in doing so does not cover public liability nor does it damage from disbursement. The State Fund does not sell public liability insurance. The rates for compensation insurance for both stock companies and the State Fund are sold to insure against liability created by the Compensation Act in case of public liability. A stock company that sells public liability insurance but the sale of the liability is a separate transaction and the rates must be separated from and additional to the rates charged for the compensation risk.

The argument that the State Fund does not protect an employer against common law action for disbursement of services etc. ad rem, is not to be justified by an employee under the Compensation Act is negligible. The employee who has accepted the provisions of the Compensation Act has no recourse to common law. The United States Supreme Court has construed the Compensation Act of Washington as abolishing all damages in actions in the courts by workers in the employees covered by the law whether against employers or against third persons.

The Pennsylvania State Fund does not intend to absolutely no assessment against its subscribers. It is moves from an employer the plaintiff of a law suit entered against his property. It is the only form of insurance which does not give this advantage. The liability of an employer insured in the State Fund is transferred immediately to the Fund when an employee is injured. The employer's property is secure against it so that the injured employee might if his employer were treated in a civil way.

The aim of the State Fund is to raise successfully and to continue to provide insurance at rates set by employers. The State Fund is a community institution and does not aim to be monopolistic.

PIG IRON OUTPUT FALLS DURING MONTH JANUARY

Labor Troubles at Youngstown Responsible for Drop in Production Gain in Furnaces

Labor troubles in the Mahoning valley were largely responsible for the slight decrease last month in the production of coke and anthracite pig iron in January. The total production as shown by the complete figures compiled by the Iron Trade Review was 3,188,075 tons compared with 3,181,60 tons in December. The loss was 22,527 tons. The average daily production during January was 104,191 tons against 110,278 tons in December, a loss of 1,082 tons.

The effect of the January strike is reflected clearly by the larger production of merchant iron coupled with an increase in active stocks. These factors ordinarily would have insured a record production in January as last month's output set a new any month in history with the exception of December 1915. Comparing last month with January 1917 when 3,191,04 tons were produced, a gain of 1,577,01 tons or 50 per cent is shown. The 103 active stocks on January 31 this year showed a gain of 188 tons or 31 per cent over the corresponding date last year when the furnaces were blowing.

The total production of merchant iron last month was 10,391,000 against 10,361,00 tons in December, a gain of 280 tons. The steel works or non merchant furnaces produced 2,222,201 tons in January against 2,112,801 tons in December, a loss of 10,400 tons. The merchant furnaces averaged 2,400 tons daily during January compared with 2,798 tons in December. A gain of 12 tons. The average daily output of non merchant furnaces were relatively and there blown out at a rate of 1,000 tons a day. Some furnaces were 11 tons and none blown out.

COAL AND IRON ORE

Known Deposits of the World to Last 800 to 1,000 Years

The resources of bituminous coal and lignite and their use in the industry until it is mineralized are still in this of centuries says a contributor to the Engineering Magazine. The known deposit of the world are approximately estimated at from 300 to 1,000 years. Yet this is short in comparison with the known duration of man's use of these minerals, yet not all are developed.

But mineral deposits do not grow by sensible in rem. And in the meanwhile, every railroad car, car wheel and track is wearing away, and whatever man sets his hand to is finding out the day inside of his life. And certainly we are not rich enough to throw away \$10,000,000 in products of coke even as the government statistics say we did in 1915.

ORE STOCKS LOWER

Supplies at Lake Ports Smaller than in Previous Years

The Daily Iron Trade Report says that stocks of Lake Superior iron on Lake Erie at the end of December were 7,012,100 tons compared with 8,806 tons on December 1, 1915, a decrease of 713,000 tons or 7,012,100 tons less than 1,000,000 tons in 1914. It is to be held this smaller tonnage at this is despite the fact that 10,812,000 tons or more of ore were brought down in the year 1915. This was brought down in 1915 with its total shipments of 15,231,000 tons. These figures show a great deal of ore is actually sent directly to ship to Europe and they also show that the railroads have been extremely busy this winter hauling ore from dock to inland furnaces.

TAKE MUCH STOCK

Employers of Stock Company Subscribe Initially

Subscribers to the 3,000 shares of common stock held by the United States Steel Corporation to its employees at a price of \$1 have been closed. No a number of the number of shares will be issued in a month but it is understood the total has been exceeded the amount offered.

The employees of the stock corporation have always required a large amount of stock to be held in trust and this is the case this year. It is to be held this year although the price of \$1.00 has been the highest ever paid to the common stock. No preferred stock was offered this year.

\$800 PER ACRE

Will Not Buy Pittsburgh Coal Land in Allegheny County

A price of \$1.00 per acre in the common stock of Allegheny county that the value of \$1.00 per acre in Pittsburgh coal is unlikely to be low. This is apparently prompted by the statement made before the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company to the effect that the company would refuse to accept \$800 per acre for its holdings in Allegheny county having declined an offer that it is from a buyer who was ready to pay \$1.00 per acre within 10 days.

P. R. R. Sells Coal Holdings

The Pitt. Co. Company is the subsidiary company of the West in New York and Pennsylvania company all of its stock of which is owned by the Pennsylvania railroad and has sold its interest in the Pittsburgh Coal Company to the Pittsburgh Coal Company. This offer is in connection with the sale of the Pennsylvania Rail. Co. Company's interest in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a company that is engaged in the production of coal products.

The aim of the State Fund is to raise successfully and to continue to provide insurance at rates set by employers. The State Fund is a community institution and does not aim to be monopolistic.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

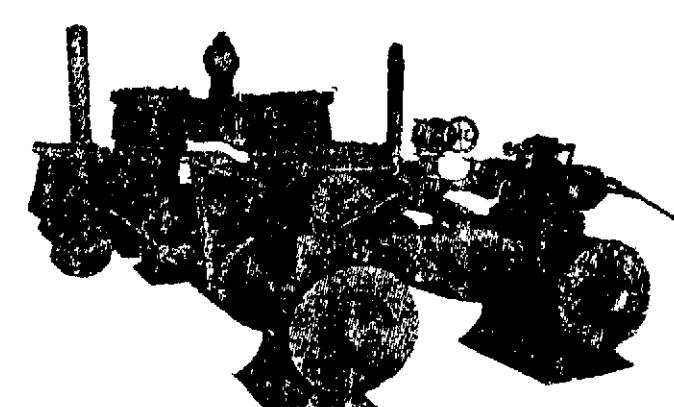
With Their Owners Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb 5, 1916.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
40	400	Adash	Adash Coke Company	Uniontown
400	400	Albion	W. Harry Brown	Albion, Pa.
200	200	Alison No. 1	W. Harry Brown	New York
142	142	American No. 1	W. Harry Brown	Pittsburgh
240	240	American No. 2	W. Harry Brown	Pittsburgh
50	40	American No. 3	W. Harry Brown	Uniontown
140	140	Araka	The Wilkes & Peacock Coke Co.	Greene
42	42	Ashdown	Repub. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Bellenvon	Bellenvon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
26	26	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
80	80	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
428	428	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Buffington
34	34	Burns	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co.	Burns
205	205	Cheyney	Bethelton	Bethelton
40	40	Champion	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
500	500	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	280	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Crystal	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Deitch	Rehmann Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
180	180	Donald 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
140	140	Dona	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Elmer	Shadrack Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Elmer	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
99	99	Fairmont	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Fain	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Foothills	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
150	150	Garrett	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Gibson	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Girard 1 & 2	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Girard 3	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Hillside	Waddington Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
74	74	Hoover	James H. Hoover	Harrisburg
100	100	Hope	Hopewell Coke Co.	Hopewell
200	200	Isabella	Hopewell Seaman Coal & Coke Co.	Hopewell
400	400	Isabella	Isabella Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
140	140	Katherine	Uniontown Coke Co.	Uniontown
230	230	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
68	68	Lemont	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Lockrons	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Long	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Lincoln	The Black Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	250	Little Gem	Long Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Lyon	Long Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Mart	Long Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
444	444	McKinney	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	McKenna	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	McKenna	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	McMurphy	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Newcomer	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Orton	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
84	84	Parshall No. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
160	160	Parshall No. 2	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Parshall No. 3	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
2	2	Plumer	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
101	101	Poland	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Ridge Hill	Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Rosen	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	Riv	Riv. Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Sackert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
378	378	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Shorewood	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Solon	Prospect Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
804	804	Stimpson No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Tower Hill 1	Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
310	310	Tower Hill 2	Thompson Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Washington 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
78	78	Windland	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
60	60	Winners	Banning Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
88	88	Yukon	Whealton Gilmore Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh

Connellsville Machine & Car Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Lafayette Duplex Pump



Engines, Mine Fans, Larries, Pit Cars, Gages, Coal Screens, Coke Crushers, Coke Barrows, Sheave Wheels, Drums, Universal Dump Cars and Complete Outfits for Coal and Coke Works.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1916.

BY-PRODUCT EFFICIENCY
AND PROFITABILITY.

The announcement that the United States Steel Corporation will build 1,500 by-product coke ovens at Clairton deserved after the latest patterns for the recovery among other by-products of the now plentiful residues known as benzol, toluol and phenol raises an interesting question in a new form.

The by-product oven has hitherto been a threatened rival of the merchant coke industry of the Connellsville region. This latest announcement lacks confirmation, but if it is true and it was not shadowed in the usual report of the Steel Corporation, then the latter proposes to set up opposition to its Connellsville ovens almost within the drift of their smoke.

Is the question one of efficiency or preparedness at all?

The U. C. Erick Coke Company own

19,000 beehive ovens in the Connellsville coke region. Thus produce the finest coke in the world. It is admitted that the process is extravagant in that it does not recover any of the by-products not even the gases. The U. C. Erick Coke Company is progressive. Its mining practice probably leads the country. But it was a pioneer in the Connellsville coke business and accumulated all these plants before the by-product oven demonstrated its usefulness. The demand for benzol and the other by-products mentioned above just now and this may have been a moving consideration in the determination to build a plant of 200 ovens. It will be noted that this is the size of the plant built at present.

As a matter of efficiency more ovens will probably be built in time, but that brings us to the question of preparedness. A majority of the heavy ovens of the U. C. Erick Coke Company will within the next decade or two have exhausted their coal. They are located in the central or northern part of the Connellsville region. The company has large holdings in the Lower Coal region and in Greene County. It will still be possible to add to its present holdings, but it will be a matter of time before it can do so. The question is, will the U. C. Erick Coke Company be compelled to turn up its nose at the power it will be able to buy of the U. C. Erick and the company it is used to from time immemorial by refusing to do so? By refusing to do so it is.

Such large business is not a wise use of capital and labor. Let us hope the Republic of U. S. Steel will not be able to buy out the U. C. Erick Coke Company. It is a question of time when the U. C. Erick Coke Company will be compelled to turn up its nose at the power it will be able to buy of the U. C. Erick and the company it is used to from time immemorial by refusing to do so? By refusing to do so it is.

There is a measure of consolation in the thought that the Connellsville region will continue to furnish the coal and there is special reason for congratulation in the fact that the basin coke plants in the neighborhood of Connellsville will last for many years yet to come, possibly more than a quarter of a century.

PAY-UP WEEK.

The nation-wide movement to set aside the week beginning Monday, February 13, as a Pay-up Week is an idea which will prove helpful in promoting time and widespread prosperity and is in accord with a growing spirit of the times. Everybody and more especially those who are in retail business or in chartered companies coming to maturity will realize that by helping the other fellow they are helping themselves and the community. No more substantial form of mutual helpfulness can be rendered than for everybody to pay their debts.

The prosperity of a community depends in a large measure upon the facility with which men in business or manufacturing can turn over the capital invested in their enterprises. The quicker they receive pay from their customers for the articles sold the quicker they can reinvest it in a new larger or more diversified stock or make improvements or additions to their establishments. This continuing exchange keeps money the common life-blood of the community to a proportion as he has contributed to a stimulation of the process of circulation.

After a long series of lean days people are finding themselves in income which are enabling them to discharge the debts they were obliged to incur when times were less auspicious. Pay-up Week will be an excellent time to complete squaring up so that the other fellow can square up with some one else and thus ease prosperity around.

POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS.

President Wilson's preparedness tour is over and the question which new arises in his mind is he casting up the net results of his speaking campaign is not so much how he succeeded public sentiment on the enlargement of the army and navy, but how far he has tested Wilson's recompensation and reduction.

By a singular coincidence the President spoke in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. In each and every one of these states in 1912 the Wilson vote was less than the Tiff and Roosevelt vote combined.

While the Tiff and Roosevelt appealed for preparedness in 1912 it was still for that preparedness which would prepare his way to a return to the White House next year.

PREPAREDNESS POLITICS.

The politics of Democratic Preparedness is one manifest when President Wilson started out on his campaign for re-election with this big loan to the Democratic organization quick to take it up and to manipulate it to the advantage of their party. Comes our esteemed contributor The News after us in the left wing Prep redness result.

In the right wing Illuminating opinion column of yesterday he following statement:

As the leader in President Wilson's goings about the country the clearest evolution of Prep redness took place. But that is not the case. The last election established a new policy for the rest of the world.

Indeed, with the will of the public in control of the country, we so easily had it to do. The world would be a better place if the society of nations were to be a unit. The clearest evolution of Prep redness took place. But that is not the case. The last election established a new policy for the rest of the world.

The United States is not prepared to win the battle of the world, world government. The world would be a better place if the society of nations were to be a unit. The clearest evolution of Prep redness took place. But that is not the case. The last election established a new policy for the rest of the world.

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OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE ANTHRACITE WAGE CONTROVERSY

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF MINERS DUE TO PREVIOUS WORK SUSPENSIONS.

THE ARBITRATION METHODS

WHICH ADJUSTED DIFFERENCES SATISFACTORILY FOR TEN YEARS, IF RESTORED, WOULD PREVENT BI-YEARLY DISTURBANCES AND SETTLE ALL TROUBLES.

In order to inform the public of the operators' reasons for resisting the demands of their employees for an increase in wages and certain changes in working conditions, the association of anthracite coal operators has issued a formal statement. This statement declares that a two-year wage agreement, beginning and ending simultaneously with the agreements of the bituminous fields, is a business arrangement which has been shown by experience to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators and the general public.

In 1902 the Anthracite Commission made a thorough investigation of labor conditions and its award, except as modified in the additional concessions given to the miners from time to time, is still in effect. It has produced prosperity and reasonable industrial peace throughout the anthracite region. The operators believe that the disturbances incident to bi-yearly contracts are an unnecessary evil, and that reasonable adjustments can be made without the necessity of periodic disturbances, if the arbitration method of the sliding scale, a profit-sharing plan established by the commission and abolished at the demand of the miners in 1912 is restored.

The sliding scale guaranteed the miners a minimum wage, but granted them an increase of 1 percent in their wage for each increase of 5 cents a ton in the price of domestic coal.

The miners have made a demand for an increase in wages of 20 percent. The present cost for labor alone of anthracite is approximately \$3.80 a ton. An advance of 20 percent in wages would mean an increase of 35 cents in the cost of every ton produced. This demand is equivalent to approximately 66 cents a ton increase in the cost to consumers of domestic coal.

The Anthracite Strike Commission found that the average annual earnings of the contract miners in 1901 were \$560; in the same year the average working time of anthracite collieries was 196 days of ten hours; in 1902 the miners were given a 10 percent advance plus a sliding scale; in 1912 they were given another advance of 10 percent, the sliding scale being abolished at the request of the miners, making a total net increase in 1912 as compared with 1901 of 21 percent. In 1914, a normal year of mining operations, the average working time of collieries was 234 days of nine hours each. The miner therefore, has received an advance in his opportunity for earning due to the increased time worked by collieries of 12½ percent over and above his wage increases. The miner who in 1901 earned \$560 annually, if he now works with the same energy as he did at that time would earn \$782 annually, an increased earning capacity of over 36 percent.

The increase in the opportunity for earnings as compared with the increase in the cost of living combine to make the increased prosperity of the miner far greater than other classes of labor. The greatly increased deposits since 1902 in the banking institutions of the region, as well as the increased ownership of homes by mine workers, bears out this statement.

The miners demand an eight-hour day as the maximum for all labor in and about the mines. To reduce the maximum number of hours which a breaker may work each day will reduce the capacity of the mines and will increase the danger of a coal shortage at the time of the year when an increased production is required by the consumers of coal. Any reduction in output must increase the cost of producing coal and also selling price.

A complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America is demanded. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declared that the constitution of the United Mine Workers did not offer inviting inducements to enter into contractual relations with it, and the commission declined to order the recognition of the union.

The operators believe that the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open shop principle established

by the commission, which declined to approve a closed shop arrangement such as is now proposed, involving practically the compulsory membership of all employees in the organization.

The operators believe that differences between employees should be settled by the interested parties if possible. If they cannot agree, they believe that the differences should be adjusted by the arbitration by the arbitration provided by the Board of Conciliation by which all cases have been satisfactorily adjudicated.

COMMITTEE GIVEN DINNER

Washington Coal & Coke Employes Have Good Talks.

The Washington Coal & Coke Company last night entertained at an oyster supper the committee on safety, sanitation and operation, the first aid teams and the belated corps at the Junction House. It being the third in a series of social affairs of this nature which will be given during the winter.

Dr. J. L. Cochran of Connellsville was the principal speaker of the evening. Dr. Cochran has charge of the first aid teams, of which there are 21 members. He spoke on the relations of employer and employee as they have existed in the past and as they now exist. He laid especial stress upon the fact that the new workmen's compensation law has placed a burden on both employer and employee to prevent both accidents and illness. The necessity for ever employing the use of every effort to prevent illness, health, safety and prevent injury was explained.

Cochran declared that the men who will rise to positions of responsibility will be those who are temperate in every respect and declared that there was not much of a future for workers who dissipate or otherwise abuse themselves.

Rev. T. M. Fink, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church was also a speaker who laid especial stress upon temperance and sobriety as a new obligation laid upon the workmen as a result of the workmen's compensation law. He urged close co-operation on the part of employer and employee.

CAMBRIA IS SOLD

Steel Plant Taken Over by Midvale Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Last night the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, Pa., one of the largest independent steel concerns, has been purchased by the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia.

Announcement to this effect was made today by W. H. Donner, treasurer of the Cambria company.

It was stated today that William E. Clegg, chairman of the Midvale company, and his associates, had taken over the options on the majority of Cambria stock held by William H. Donner, who represents a syndicate of which Harry C. Fink is a member.

The total outstanding Cambria stock amounts to 450,000 shares, and it is believed that the deal involves in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

The announcement follows closely upon the failure of the negotiations for a merger of the Cambria Steel Company with the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. The price at which Cambria stock was to have gone into this merger was expected to be \$80 a share.

P. R. R. BUSINESS

During 1915 the greatest in the history of the company.

The combined earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad system, lines east and west of Pittsburgh, for the 12 months ended December 31, last, were close to \$400,000,000, or about \$20,000,000 in excess of 1914, operating income after deduction of expenses and taxes for the year amounted to \$85,200,000, or \$22,200,000 greater than in the year previous.

The gross volume of business for the 12 months was the largest of any year in the history of the company, totaling more than \$126,600,000, which is about \$10,000,000 larger than any previous year. The net also made a very large gain over the previous year.

The earnings for the year approximated \$1, on \$429,200,000 outstanding capital stock. In the previous year \$8,372 was earned; in 1912 \$8,074; in 1911 \$8,395; in 1910 \$7,472; in 1910 \$2,556, and in 1909 \$7,775.

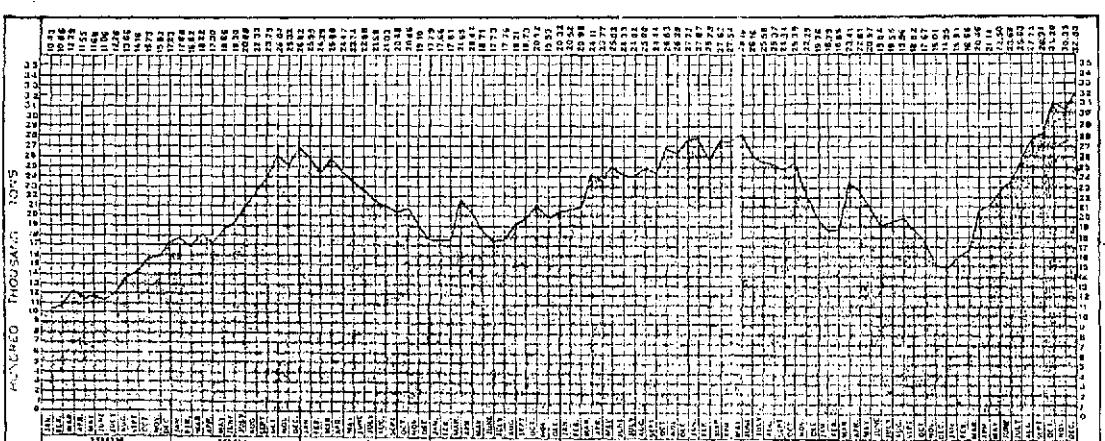
West Virginia Mines Strike.

About 500 miners of the Sierra Coke Company, Sierra, and the Austin Coal & Coke Company, Austin, Preston county, W. Va., have gone on a strike because the companies have declined to grant an increase of five cents a ton.

With Lease By-Product Plant.

The Miami Iron & Steel Company, Hamilton, O., with blast furnace and by-product coke works, has authorized the leasing of its coking plant to an operating company.

Pig Iron Production, 1908-1915.



For the above graphic representation of the monthly records of pig iron production from January 1, 1908 to December 31, 1915 the Courier is indebted to the Daily Iron Trade and Metal Market Report of Cleveland, O.

RAILWAY UNIONS MAY JOIN FORCES WITH THE MINERS

Labor Leaders Declare Movement is Under Way to Gain Demands.

WHITE SAID TO OPPOSE PLAN

Prudential Would Make Their Demands at Same Time Coal Wage Scale Expires, Involving Combined Action by 175,000 Men: Washington Anxious.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Labor leaders here say that a movement is under way to bring along cooperation of members of the four great unions of railway employees and of the United Mine Workers in their demands for increased wages on their working days. It is stated that this plan will put into effect a "solid front" against coal operators in Pennsylvania, Colorado and the South.

The movement is said to have the approval of W. S. Clegg, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen, and W. G. Lewis, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. Representatives of the railroad unions are said to have been sent to Mobile to consult with the United Mine Workers officials who are gathering there for a conference with the bituminous operators tomorrow.

It is reported that John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, has disapproved the proposed combination. Dr. J. L. Cochran of Connellsville was the principal speaker of the evening. Dr. Cochran has charge of the first aid teams, of which there are 21 members. He spoke on the relations of employer and employee as they have existed in the past and as they now exist. He laid especial stress upon the fact that the new workmen's compensation law has placed a burden on both employer and employee to prevent both accidents and illness. The necessity for ever employing the use of every effort to prevent illness, health, safety and prevent injury was explained.

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WASHINGTON WATCHING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The movement to bring along cooperation between the railroads, operators and the miners who have been in the strike since March 14, is to be the subject of interested discussions here among all those interested in the labor who are concerned with protection of the railroads, labor and miners.

The railroads have risen now until the time of April 1, when they will have their hands full with a series of local strikes toward readjustment of the different rates before the new time of their workers and the end of their new wage agreement between them.

While it is noted that it may be possible to have the agreement postponed without any major strike, there is but a technical difficulty here in the strike of the miners which would require extensive investigation and coordination of the miners' strike with the railroad strike.

If it will be necessary to postpone the strike, the miners will be compelled to make a new agreement with the railroads.

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INCREASE OF B. & O. MEANS \$40,000 A YEAR RIGHT HERE

Machinists and Shop Employees are to Share in the Advance of One Cent an Hour.

The increase in wages announced Thursday by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad means the expenditures of approximately \$10,000 a year on the Connellsville division. It is estimated that between 1,000 and 1,200 men will receive an additional one cent an hour, as was exclusively announced in the Courier yesterday.

Through a misunderstanding in the division offices concerning the increase it was announced yesterday that the machinists in the shops were not affected. Subsequently this was corrected. The official conference concerning the increase, which became effective on February 1, includes all machinists and shopmen who are paid on the hourly basis.

In addition to the machinists, the increase also includes other unorganized labor such as set-on hands, truckers of freight sections and men in other lines of work.

The increase is in line with the policy of the Baltimore & Ohio to treat fairly the men who are not protected by union agreements.

DEPOSIT AGREEMENT

Has Been Approved and Signed by Thompson Up to Creditors.

An official statement by A. C. Robinson, chairman of the J. V. Thompson Permanent Creditors' Committee, announces that the form of the creditors' deposit agreement has been adopted by the committee, signed by the members, by Mr. Thompson and by the officers of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Pittsburgh, the First & Third & Twelfth Company and the Citizens' First & Twelfth Company of Uniontown, which are to serve as trustees.

This agreement includes an account and record of Mr. Thompson's right title and claim to all his property of every description, and also gives the committee full power of the trustee to execute all documents and contracts of every kind which may be issued in the disposition of his assets and the settlement of his affairs. As soon as the agreement is signed copies will be sent to all creditors with respect to their rights and deposit rights with the depositors of their choice. Certificates of deposit having the character of negotiable paper will be given upon depositing amounts of claims. After the same is issued to the creditor, the creditor will be entitled to proceed with the right of repossessing the property. It is stated that the depositors will be entitled to a deposit of claims and a deposit of claims.

Improves After Operation.

Mrs. J. W. May of St. Louis, Mo., a representative of the Wesley Hospital here, recently returned from a recent trip to Europe, and is reported to have been greatly improved by the change.

OLD MILL TO OPERATE.

The old mill built by the Pittsburg Iron Company, Pittsfield, Pa., will be re-operated under the name of the Newell Steel Company.

Steel Corporation's New Works.

Steel Corporation's new works, now under construction in Pittsburgh, have been appointed to new works, construction of which is to be completed in 1917.

B. & O. Orders More Cars.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has placed an order with the Cambria Steel Company for 2,000 steel hopper cars.

W. G. DOOLITTLE, PATENT ATTORNEY.

Pat. Bldg., Pittsfield, Pa.

Established 1881.

FOR SALE

3x4 Hardwood
Mine Rails

Webster Griffith

Pittsburgh, Penna.
Cambria County

Established 1881.

FOR SALE

Greene County Maps

Plain or colored to date with all recent coal land purchases.

Address:

B. F. Hoffacker

407 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you have land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

Keenan Building,

(Eleventh Floor.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.